

On This page: Self-Portrait; Portrait of Dr. Maria Popescu; White Petunias; (top); Portrait; Lake Lăpuș; (left); Cypresses; Coast Claude (left); Autumn Landscape; In the Studio; (bottom).

I. BARBU ■

Painter Gheorghe Ionescu (b. 1913), a graduate of the Bucharest Academy of Fine Arts, is a portraitist and landscapist, an author of still life and bucolic and intimate subject paintings. He paints from nature and, in the spirit of a pure and well assimilated, strict art methodology, preserves a continual agreement between the freshness of sensations and the elaborate character of the design. The relations of form and colour, the component elements of the image are well balanced, nothing disturbs the peace in the canvases. The colours know no violent tones because the artist is a purist, while colour enjoys life. It originates evolves from nature those strains which gently delight one's eyes, characteristic of the Romanian landscape, but especially of temperature plain and hilly regions, carefully avoiding wild places which may frighten him by their roughness and upset his inner peace.

The dramatics and the tragic, no matter how sublime, are not his province. Even the faces of the people who served as his models convey the same sense of calmness and peace with oneself. The looker's eye is frequently caressed by Impressionistic and postimpressionistic touches, which also explains the success of his painting from a certain point of view of social psychology, in a technological context which so often gets hold of and agitates one's eyes.

The painter, who was a pupil of Camil Ressu, has had many one-man exhibitions and participated in numerous Romanian artistic events abroad.

I. BARBU ■



## ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY  
WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY

AGENCE ROMANA

IN ENGLISH AND  
FRENCH EDITORIAL AND AD-  
MINISTRATIVE OFFICES:  
Soviet Union: Moscow, 17-66-80,  
Foreign readers can  
subscribe through  
PRESEFILATELIA - ROM-  
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Bucharest 01-66, Central Post

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# ROMANIAN NEWS



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## NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU AND ELENA CEAUŞESCU PAID A WORKING VISIT TO GIURGIU COUNTY

Taking place on July 19, the day when, 23 years ago, the Ninth RCP Congress was opened which ushered in the period of greatest accomplishments in the country's history, the visit cast light on the far-reaching changes wrought in Giurgiu county in this interval. Now the county has a high economic potential providing ever better conditions to all its inhabitants. Following the investments made every year, new units were put on stream, which made the county's industrial output grow fivefold since 1965 and its farm production more than threefold. The county's economic development brought about big changes in the social sphere as well.

In the town of Giurgiu, President Nicolae Ceauşescu and Elena Ceauşescu visited the chlorine works, one of the main enterprises.

In dialogue the Party General Secretary conducted with delegations numbers in the ministry of chemical and petrochemical industry, with representatives of the relevant central industrial department and experts of the unit formed on the way in which action is taken to carry out the investment programme, to attain the planned parameters with the production units commissioned and fulfill the plan tasks for this year and the current five-year period.

It was stressed that the large investment volume and more particularly, the special importance of the new constructions for the national

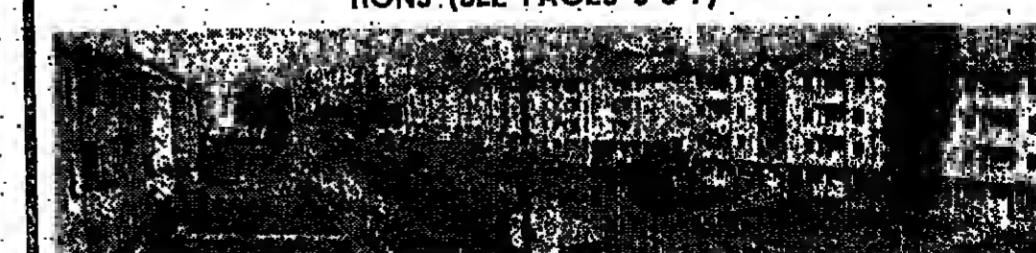
(cont. on p. 2)



LOCALITY PLANNING AND THE STRATEGY OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

## AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF VILLAGES • AN OPTIMUM RATIO BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE • LOCALITY PLANNING – A SCIENTIFICALLY GROUNDED, LONG-TERM PROGRAMME • SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS (SEE PAGES 5-6-7)



A CONSISTENT POLICY  
OF INDUSTRIALISING

SAILORS  
ON THE WORLD'S  
OCEANS  
(PAGE 8)

CULTURE  
AND ART  
(PAGES 12-13)

of realities, on broad receptivity towards the new communist ideology, the people's desire to understand, to take part in the socialist construction, the need for a uninterrupted revolutionary process, high scientific rigour. The Ninth RCP Congress launched a sustained struggle against inertia, isolation and timidity in thinking and action, against prejudices, preconceived patterns and dogmatic upholders of the general laws of socialism, and this great impulsion, of the creative application in close cooperation with the specific conditions and

impacts on the path of socio-economic progress, became landmark moments for the people's entire history. To the Romanian people, such an event was the Ninth Congress of the Party, whose work opened 23 years ago, on July 19, 1965. Over this span, Romania today has steadily climbed up higher and higher steps of progress and civilization, and has covered a long road in its many-sided

development.

The significance of the great forum of July 19, 1965 lies above all in the fact that it undertook an in-depth scientific analysis of the processes of socialist construction in this country, of the stage reached in the development of production forces and relations, advancing now-new relations and means and identifying guidelines for the work of building the new system, to pursue an ever upward course. The Congress, in defining the party's orientation, of a very substantial and a deeply submitted character, on the basis of a scientific transformation of economy, of the political and cultural policy, founded on the knowledge and

## RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

### THE ISRAELI MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

President Nicolae Ceaușescu received Arie Shinar, Minister of Industry and Trade of Israel, now in a visit to Romania.

On this occasion, the Israeli minister received President Nicolae Ceaușescu a message and conveyed him a warm welcome and cordial wishes on behalf of the Prime Minister of the State of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu thanked for the message and asked that the Israeli Prime Minister convey his salute and best wishes.

During the interview, reference was made to the relations of collaboration between Romania and Israel and emphasis was placed on the existing possibilities for further developing them, economic cooperation and commercial exchanges in particular.

Reference was also made to international political issues, special attention being paid to the situation in the Middle East. In this framework, President Nicolae Ceaușescu reassured Romania's consistent stand on the global peace and durable settlement of the situation in that region which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the settlement of

Palestinian people's question by the observance of its right to self-determination — to the creation of an independent Palestinian state submitted to the PLO and Israel included.

### THE IRANIAN MINISTER FOR PLAN AND BUDGET

On Thursday, July 21, Romania's President Nicolae Ceaușescu received in Negru Vodă, near Bucharest, the Minister for Plan and Budget of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sayed Ali Khamenei, as well as wished welfare and prosperity to the Romanian people.

A message was handed over to President Nicolae Ceaușescu and warm greetings and wishes of success in his activity were conveyed to him on behalf of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sayed Ali Khamenei, as well as wished welfare and prosperity to the Romanian people.

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President Nicolae Ceaușescu thanked and requested that his friendly salute and best wishes be conveyed to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also expressed his wish of meeting the Iranian people in the socio-economic growth of the country. In the consolidation of

cont. from p. 1

economy conferred on this new industrial district the attachment of a chemical unit unique of its kind in Romania.

The whole range of synthetic dyes and other chemical products of this synthesis and small tonnage are to be found out there, having a high economic value to ensure the development and modernization of other branches of the Romanian industry.

By achieving its planned capacity, the new unit will meet the internal demands of like products, providing also availability for export.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceaușescu made several recommendations for a good organization of production and work, the strengthening of order and discipline both in the organization and in the execution of the contracts. Special emphasis was placed on the need that everything achieved there be in full accordance with the IICP policy and the laws of the country regarding the permanent protection and improvement of the quality of the environment so that people should have ever better living and working conditions and the comfort of modern civilization.

At the end of the visit President Nicolae Ceaușescu met with the members of the Glurghu county RCP Committee Bureau.

During the meeting the analysis started at the moment workers started, specific ways and means being set for the appropriate fulfillment of the major tasks devolving on Glurghu county from the plan for 1988 and this five-year period just as from the documents of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

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A survey was also made of the areas in which physical work was done, physical planning and the urbanization of some localities in the county were carried into effect.

Addressing the attended President Nicolae Ceaușescu was appreciative of the achieve-

ments scored by the working people in Glurghu county, and advised that further responsible attitude should be taken for a rationalized, integrated fulfillment of plan targets in industry and agriculture for this year and the current five-year period. Referring to the county's physical planning, he stated that more should be done along that line and requested the managerial staff in the county to start immediate work on the elaboration of new designs by strictly observing legal regulations when marking the limits of town and rural settlements, more consistently applying the programmes for the organization of the territory and locality planning, and for the narrowing of built-up areas. He also asked that the physical planning and modernization of Glurghu municipality should end in the ensuing three-to-four years, and that the housing construction rate should rise so as to make it look like a modern living city.

At the same time, it was shown that priority should be given to the future agroindustrial centres in the county which should have all facilities in accordance with the aims of the county's general development.

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## ON IRAN'S ACCEPTANCE TO OBSERVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION 598

### STATEMENT BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY

The Romanian News Agency AGEPRESS is empowered to state that the Romanian government and public opinion in Romania learned with satisfaction that the Islamic Republic of Iran accepted the UN Security Council's Resolution 598 of July 20, on the cessation of the Iraq-Iraq conflict. The Romanian government considers this resolution apt to provide prerequisites for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of all the aspects of the conflict thus eliminating a dangerous hotbed, a threat to peace and security in the region and the world.

The Romanian people express their belief that, in keeping with the Resolution 598 — accepted by Iran, too, in September 1981 — an end will be put without delay to the war between Iran and Iraq which caused great suffering as well as considerable damage to both peoples, and a message will immediately be sent to peaceful negotiations with a view to solving the issues before the two countries.

Romania — which has consistently declared for the renunciation of force, for a peaceful solution to the issues in the Gulf — agrees that all efforts should be made for the cessation of military actions as soon as possible and the political element of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is in the great interest of the two peoples of stability, security and peace in the region as throughout the world.

Informational political issues

were also approached, especially after the situation in the Gulf. In that context, President Nicolae Ceaușescu welcomed the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept the UN Security Council's resolution 598 and expressed his belief that everything would be done to end the Iran-Iraq war without delay as it caused great suffering, casualties and damage to both peoples, and to immediately pass on to solve the problems between the two countries by political means, through negotiations, for the establishment of lasting peace in the area.

## AN IMPORTANT POSITIVE ACT TOWARDS THE CESSION OF THE MILITARY CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

The acceptance by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the UN Security Council's resolution No. 598 provides for the immediate cessation of military hostilities in the Gulf area and the peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict by negotiations as welcomed by the Iranian press as an important positive act for ending the Iran-Iraq conflict. The commentary on this issue in the Schița daily reads:

"Positive opinion in Romania hopes that in these conditions the war between the two countries will end as soon as possible and the differences and disputes in the Iranian-Iraqi relations will be solved peacefully. This would give the way for the achievement of a durable peace in this extremely strategic, far-sighted and less than establish relations of good neighborliness between them, to use their material and human resources for socioeconomic development, to stabilize the two peoples in their own behalf and in the interest of the cause of international peace and understanding."

At the same time, the conflict had most serious consequences on the political climate of the region and the rest of the oil-rich Middle East and large-scale conflicts in the past set off the Iran-Iraq war generated high tension in the Gulf and dangerous power to other states, disturbance of the normal flow of trade relations in the region, of peaceful sea and air transport, with large repercussions internationally. During the military operations, thousands of non-combatant states were destroyed and their citizens fell or were killed. The conflict has been used by militarist circles of older states for interfering, sending military forces to either side, such actions which heightened tension. The avoidance and continual escalation of the Iran-Iraq war posed a serious risk to the cause of peace in the world over.

One can say with good reason that the cessation of the hostilities since the very beginning. Throughout this period, President Nicolae Ceaușescu has worked firmly for negotiations to solve peacefully the differences between the two countries. He repeatedly expressed concern over the continuation of the war, saying: "We are for the immediate cessation of military hostilities which brought so much damage and suffering to both peoples — and for a resolute passage to negotiations, so as to peacefully resolve the issues between the two countries". This principled and constructive position has been consistently maintained by Nicolae Ceaușescu in the major and sensitive documents on the country's foreign policy, expressed during meetings with the representatives of the two

## TWENTY-THREE YEARS SINCE THE NINTH RCP CONGRESS

### ON THE 23RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINTH RCP CONGRESS

(cont. from p. 1)

In each country, with the new requirements generated by the dynamics of social life, of the principles and bases of socialism, a high-rate growth of the production forces, the ceaseless increase of national wealth, the coexistence of all the country's regions in the pulse of an evergreen economic life. On the basis of the marking of a considerable part of the national income for the country's general development,

provided by the Ninth Congress, an extensive and steady struggle has been waged for improving the organization and management of socialist economy, for the high-rate growth of the production forces, the ceaseless increase of national wealth, the coexistence of all the country's regions in the pulse of an evergreen economic life. On the basis of the marking of a considerable part of the national income for the country's general development,

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# A CONSISTENT POLICY OF CONTINUOUSLY RAISING LIVING STANDARDS

As we have announced before, the Grand National Assembly recently adopted the Law on raising the remuneration of the working personnel and the Law on raising state social security pensions for length of service and old age, pensions for the disabled and war invalids. These important laws materialize the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and National Conference of the RCP on the rise of the living standards in this five-year plan period.

This is a new expression of our state's consistent policy pursuing the improvement of the quality of the people's life, the creation of the best possible conditions for personal and cultural development, with a view to the full assertion of the human personality. One can say with good reason — and this statement

clearly distribution of the national income, promoted throughout the period ushered in by the Ninth RCP Congress.

The economy of our country shows its vigour by constantly thriving and allowing of the intensification of the pay rise programme, of all social programmes.

Through the last two decades,

the nominal average remuneration has grown almost three times, the average state social security pensions for length of service has increased more than 2.7 times while that for incomplete length of service and disability has trebled.

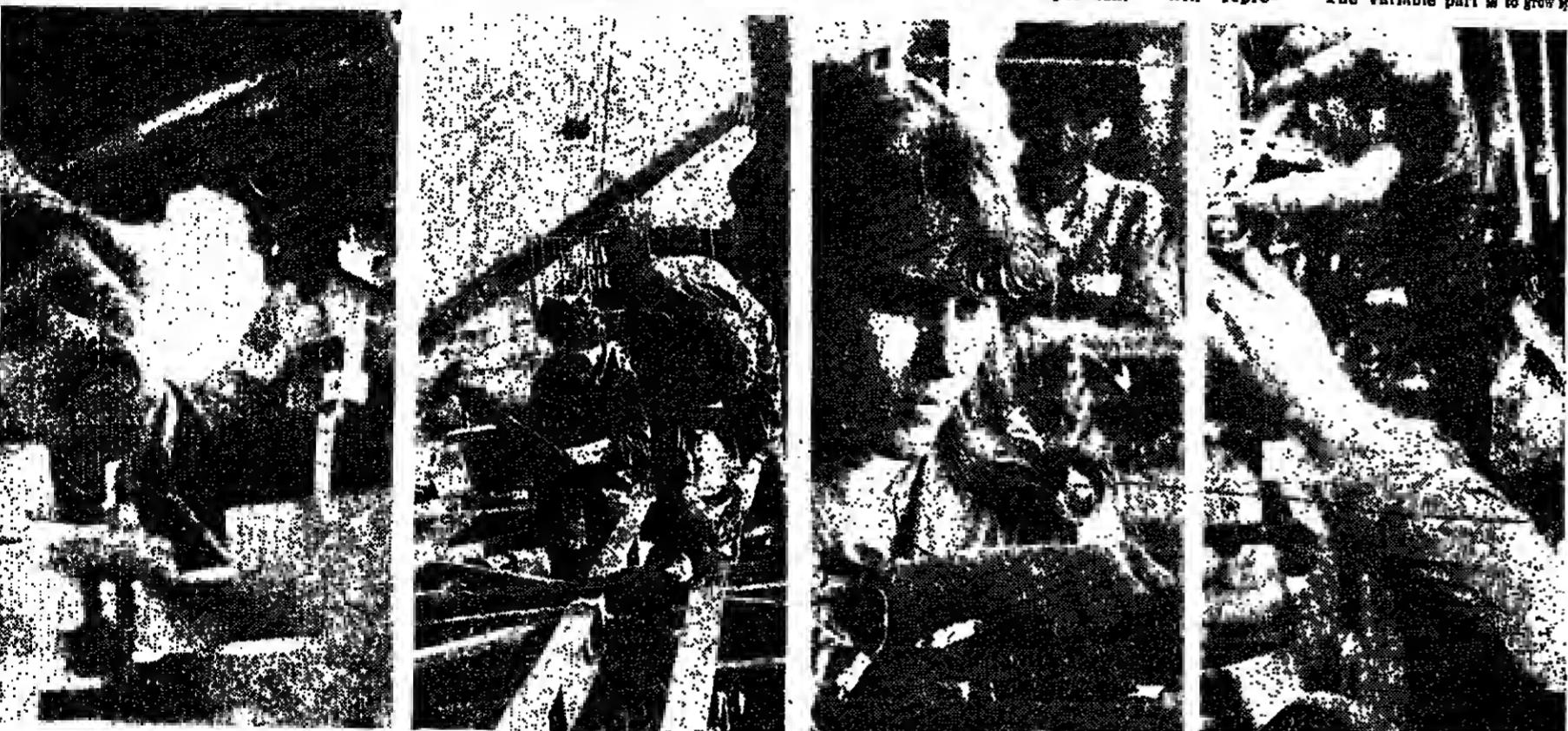
The new pay rises are based on the results obtained in the ongoing five-year plan period by increasing social labour productivity, curtailling production expenditures and improving economic efficiency, which have ensured the continuous growth of the national income. According

to the law adopted these days the pay rise will be effected by steps, starting August 1983, so that on August 1, next year, all categories of working people may receive an increased remuneration.

The growth of the average nominal wages. The figure for 1980 refers to the period before the wage rise.

As part of this action, on even more marked increments is registered by small wage earners, so that the minimal tariff remuneration throughout the economy may reach 2,000 lei, as against 1,600 lei presently. In fact the increment — amounting for 3 per cent — will represent

3285 lei  
1980  
2980 lei  
1988  
1028 lei  
1985



can be made by any man of good faith looking back at the measures taken on the social plane, with eloquent consistency, in the years following the Ninth RCP Congress, — that the wage and pension rises, just like many other similar measures, fall in line with the constant concern with improving living conditions. The fact that Romania can promote complex programmes of improving the standards of life — the direct income rises being only a part of them — is due to the lasting foundation on which they are grounded. This foundation resides in the stepped-up, many-sided, harmonious development of the national economy. The fruit of the scientific policy of socialist accumulation, of judi-

It is significant that the new remuneration rises are being implemented while the prices indexes of a number of farm produce in June, for instance, were 10 per cent lower than in the same month of last year. Price stability is also obvious with other consumer goods, as well as in the services sector.

Moreover, the remuneration increase will not be coupled with an increase in rents or a diminution of child benefits, therefore the growth of each family's incomes will be real and will result in a considerably higher purchasing power.

sen the largest pay rise in the years of socialism.

This provision will benefit mainly young people in their years of activity as working personnel.

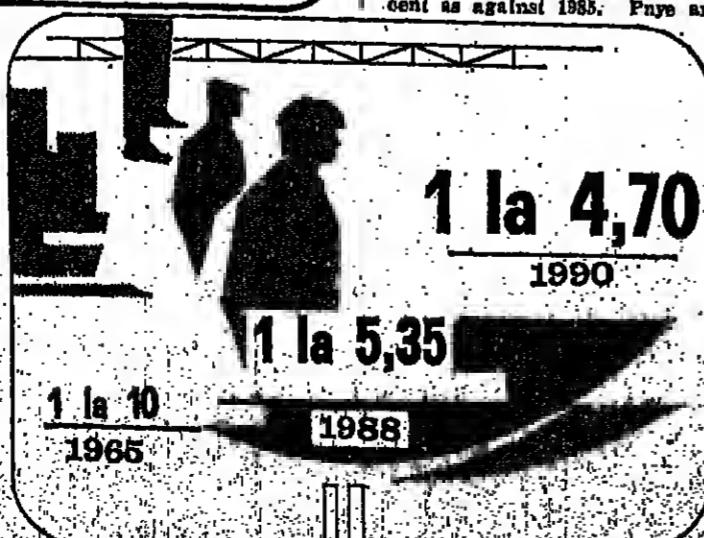
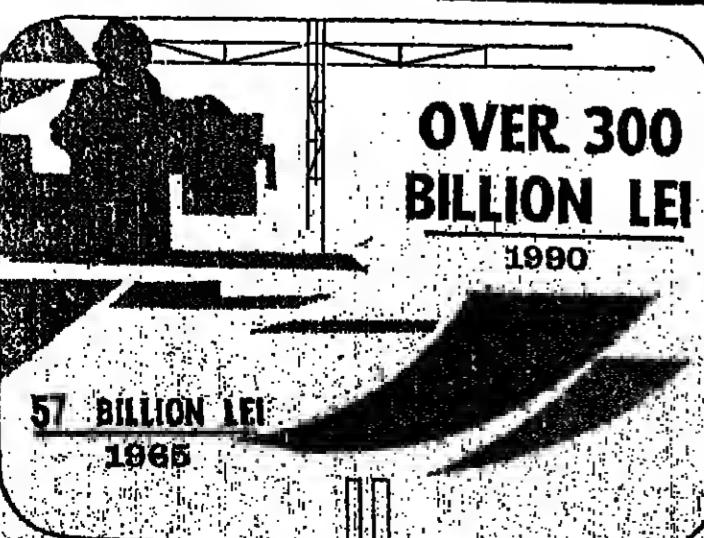
At the same time the more marked increases in the remuneration of people earning smaller wages represents a new expression of the permanent concern of the Romanian state with ensuring appropriate conditions of life to all categories of personnel, with consistently applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity. Thus, by the end of the quinquennium the average nominal remuneration will reach the sum of 8,285 lei, registering an increase of 10 per cent as against 1983. Fine are

an average two per cent, in growing supplementary incomes.

Through the application of price increases, the rural working personnel — about 7,500,000 people — will benefit by additional incomes, which this year will total 5.3 billion lei, in 1988 24.4 billion lei and in 1990 when the increase will be applied for the whole year over 29 billion lei.

The Grand National Assembly legislated proposals for increases. Mention should be made that just as in the case of wage increases, the main basis of these measures is represented by the substantial growth of small pensions. State social security pensions for workers up to 3,000 lei monthly will grow by 8 per cent, differentiated so that the minimum of small pensions should rise by 23 per cent. As a result of this, increases in the minimum old-age pension for full length of service grow from 600 lei present to 1,100 lei monthly, with the average pension reaching 2,000 lei per month. The number of those benefiting from these increases will amount to over 1,300,000. Pension and wage increases will be done gradually according to the level of salaries, starting on August 1, funds allotted by the state pension increases should total 1.5 billion lei for 1983, 1.8 billion lei for 1988, 2.2 billion lei for 1990.

The wage and pension rises, representing a major part of social policy, are a sign of the vigour of the economy, the furthering of the general literary development and of the national



The growth of the working personnel's total wage fund.

The relation between minimum and maximum wages (per 1000). The figure for 1988 refers to the period before the wage rise.

## LOCALITY PLANNING AND THE STRATEGY OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

# AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF VILLAGES • AN OPTIMUM RATIO BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE • LOCALITY PLANNING — A SCIENTIFICALLY GROUNDED, LONG-TERM PROGRAMME • SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

Today's Romania comprises several hundreds of large villages, some of them having more than 10,000 inhabitants, leading a prosperous, dynamic economic life and displaying an increasingly urban-like architectural aspect. Although the major activities are still land tilling and animal breeding, industrial activities, some of them of national interest, have budded in them. Most often they are related to processing local material resources; sometimes however they turn to account a workforce surplus.

Such villages are to be found in absolutely all of Romania's counties, and, looking at the map, one can see that their geographic distribution is mainly characterized by balance. This is a sign that their development was not left at the hand of chance but is the fruit of a thoroughly substantiated, far-reaching political, economic and social outlook.

In the process of selection and economic encouragement of these villages, their loca-

tion with respect to other settlements and the main ways of communication, their handicraft and commercial traditions, the existence of riches in their soil and subsoil were certainly taken into account.

The future promises many of these settlements an evolution towards the towns' social, economic and administrative status. Sure enough, they will be small towns, a part of whose inhabitants will stick to their farming or farming-related professions.

## development: OPTIONS

• SPREAD  
• CONCENTRATION  
• EXPANSION  
• SHRINKAGE  
• \* \* \*

# VILLAGE PROSPECTS

Nearly one generation ago, three-quarters of Romania's population lived in villages, the sole source of income being agriculture. At present, 53 per cent of the country's inhabitants live in towns, the number of those deriving their basic revenue from industry, transportation and services being much higher. So, in parallel with industrializa-

tion, we have covered a last urbanization process. But in the Romanian strategy of developmental urbanization did not mean the concentration of the population in one or several megacities. On the contrary, it has pursued the setting up of a system of judiciously sized localities, with different steps of complexity. Speaking for itself

is the fact that in the last twenty years the number of towns has grown from 183 to 237 through the urbanization — an economic and social, not just administrative, process — of former villages.

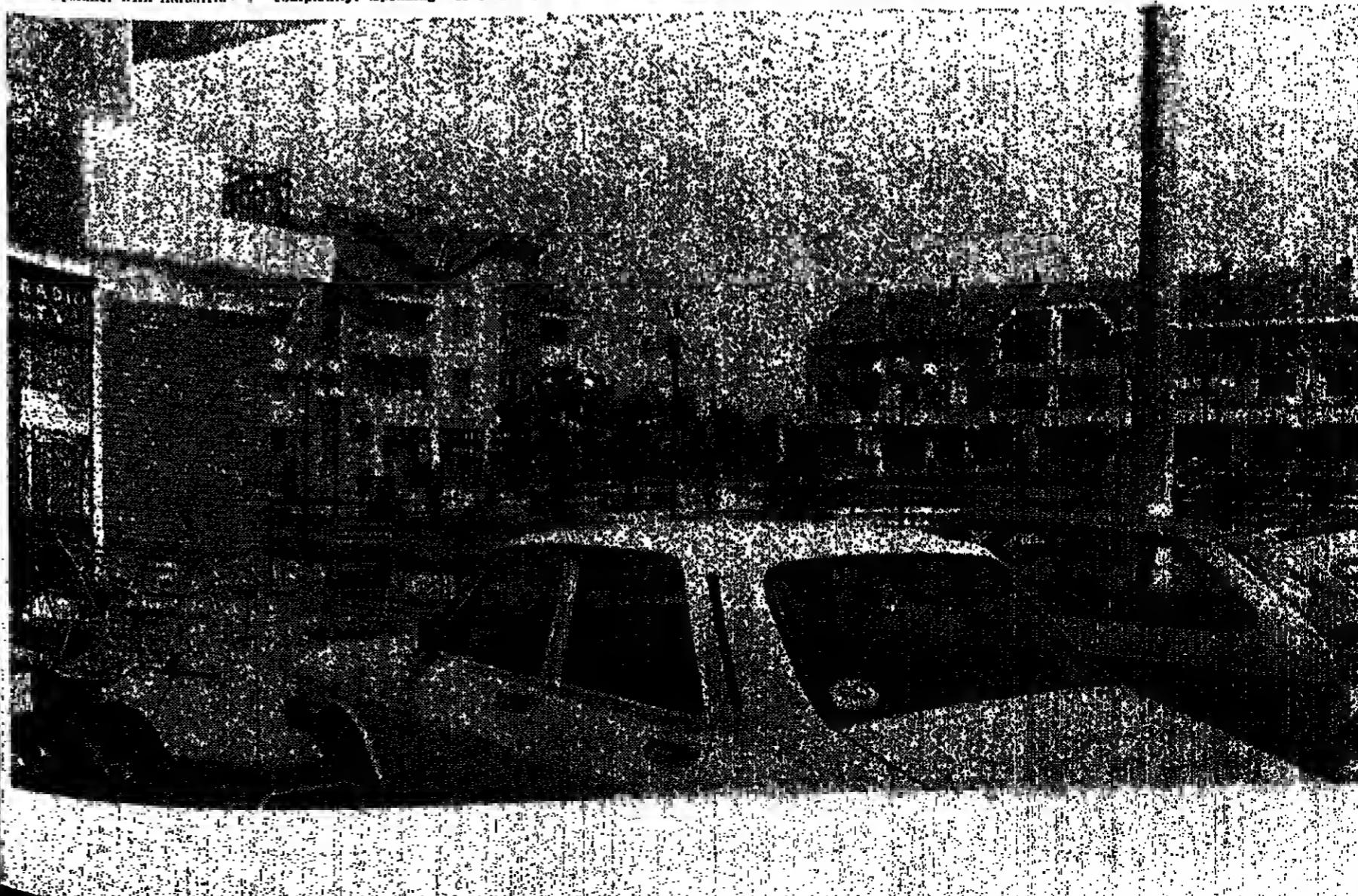
All the same time powerful tell was the natural tendency of the rural population to concentrate in larger centres.

The same harmonious development process of villages and towns can be found in the analysis of the housing stock built in the last decades in Romania: 3.3 million apartments in towns and 2.2 million dwellings in the rural environment. In the last category, most of the houses are located in agroindustrial locali-



The pictures on this page capture an ordinary day in Bingadru commune, Ilfov agricultural sector, a commune which will become an agroindustrial town. The people, who have moved into new houses endowed with all the elements of urban comfort, still experience the joy of growing flowers in front of their houses.

In fact, both urbanization process and apartment building are part of the Romanian policy especially after 1965 of planned and coordinated development of all country areas, of a harmonious distribution of production forces throughout the territory. (cont. on p. 6)



The experience acquired in building the future agroindustrial towns has led to important clarifications as concerns the social and economic landmarks which this type of settlement must include.

In the communes due to become towns, alongside strong farming units, industrial enterprises will also operate in branches specific to the respective regions.

Small-scale industry, service and handicraft workshops will be developed.

A hospital, nursery, its own nursery and playground, will be built at each agroindustrial centre.

Sports, from general schools, until vocational schools, high schools, offering secondary education will also function in each agroindustrial centre, thus ensuring 12-year education for all the children in the centre.

Sports to Romania cultural complexes will function as centres of cultural-artististic activity and technical creation.

Other elements regarded as indispensable for the future towns: the agroindustrial market, the bakery, the health centre, the sports centre, etc.

Also based in these centres will be the joint agroindustrial councils as political-economic bodies coordinating the entire activity, which will include four or five communes on the average.

(cont. from p. 5)

Its purpose is a more democratic access of all citizens, regardless of their place of work and life, to the conditions of material and spiritual comfort offered by society at the end of the 20th century.

The territorial-administrative organization of 1958 is an important moment in the action of socioeconomic restructuring at the scale of the state economy. Then 38 counties (an administrative unit with centuries-old tradition) were created instead of 18 regions. The new structure highlighted the existence of great economic differences among areas and at the same time, created administrative units which were more easily administrable.

Or, the formation and development of a network of agroindustrial centres answers these principles with exactness, as socioeconomic life is not scattered in too many localities or excessively concentrated in big towns.

This generous economic policy of the Romanian state did not stop only at the quantitative aspects but equally had in view the qualitative aspects of production and of people's lives. A vast locally planning and territorial organization programme was simultaneously observed. It had mainly in view the following criteria: 1. the small collectivization of resources in each area, the full use of the herd stock, minimizing the equilibrium between industrial, farm production and the other activities, deepening connections and cooperation between localities in the same area, the preservation of an equilibrated demographical structure, the protection of the environment, the restriction of small areas in favour of agricultural land.

2. The objectives and orientations of the town planning activity were established at the Party National Conference of July 1972, which adopted Guidelines on planning the territory, towns and villages, on their socio-economic development. Law no. 58/1973 regulates the coordinating framework of the in-line programme of economic investments, of housing construction, social-cultural establishments and technical works. Another national town planning programme has been adopted more recently, promoting a new, modern conception in the vicinity of these principles: "By virtue of the programme", says Alin Lazarescu, Deputy director of the State Planning Committee, "planning sketches have been drawn up for all communes and villages enjoying the prospect of development, therefore sites for agroindustrial centres. Attention has been paid to reducing building lots, as the main objective is to locate them in the heart of villages, with a high construction density. City centres are the result of bringing together new housing units

of agriculture, forestry, industry (small industry and public services included), exploitation of local resources, of any kind, tourism, water management, etc. 3. The existence of an appropriate demographic potential.

4. The assurance of an adequate level of social-cultural life and town planning.

5. A favourable environment as regards transportation.

6. Accessibility of workplaces for inhabitants living in the areas which are destined to be covered.

7. The physical importance, as well as the existence of values of cultural and artistic patrimony, etc.

## CONSTRUCTION AS PSYCHOLOGICAL RELIEF

Therefore, from a socio-economic point of view the agroindustrial centre is a form of naturally adopting the village to the pace of the industrial, cultural, housing and architectural renewal seen by the whole country.

What is the psychology of those who are living through these changes?

In most cases, the inhabitants of the towns-in-the-making in the first place become aware of the mutations occurring on the plane of construction.

Therefore, new one-, two-, three- and even four-storey houses emerge in the vicinity of these people, others, who are citizens who designed them, void of socialist monotony and, more often than not, modernly informed traditional building elements and forms. The new dwellings offer the advantage of beauty and comfort. Each moving family is assigned a flat of two, three or four rooms, according to the number of its members. Families — especially parents and children — can get neighbouring flats, possibly on the same floor.

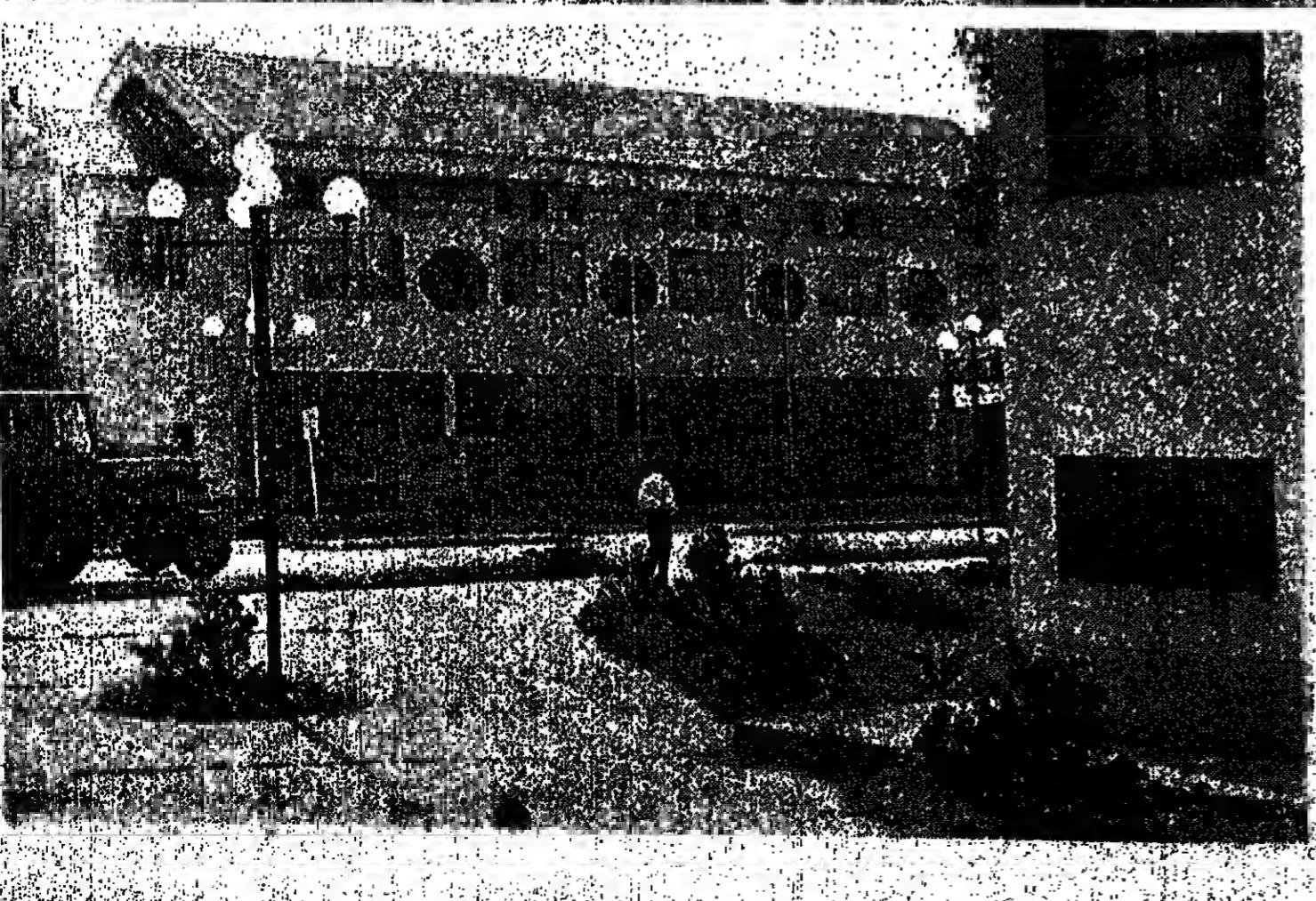
Naturally there is a different way of living awaiting one behind a flat's door than the one inherited from one's parents.

Planning the new dwellings — especially the first ones — must be introduced into the practice of building the future agroindustrial towns presupposed several stages of elaboration. The housing and social facilities characterizing a town — architect Stefan Dăneș — cannot be introduced into a rural or semi-rural urban structure. The alternative is, however, the reorganization of the administration. Once this principle is established, another important principle has to be taken into account: the designing of spaces in keeping with a military legislation. The living room, the bedrooms, the bathroom, the rooms' height and other dimensions are therefore the same in a small or in a big town. G. RUCURESTIU

These are questions whose answers are to be found in the reality of each locality following the path of urbanization.

The first stage of the transition to the practice of building the future agroindustrial towns presupposed several stages of elaboration. The housing and social facilities characterizing a town — architect Stefan Dăneș — cannot be introduced into a rural or semi-rural urban structure. The alternative is, however, the reorganization of the administration. Once this principle is established, another important principle has to be taken into account: the designing of spaces in keeping with a military legislation. The living room, the bedrooms, the bathroom, the rooms' height and other dimensions are therefore the same in a small or in a big town. G. RUCURESTIU

Whether they were taken at Olopeni or Bragadiru, in the agricultural sector (top photo), or at Ilisoar, Argeș county (middle photo), these pictures stress the same generous idea: the new dwellings offer better living conditions than those provided by the old peasant houses. Many inhabitants of this commune undergoing urbanization works preserve their old agricultural professions. And the area they work on is now bigger as a result of the restricted perimeter of buildings.



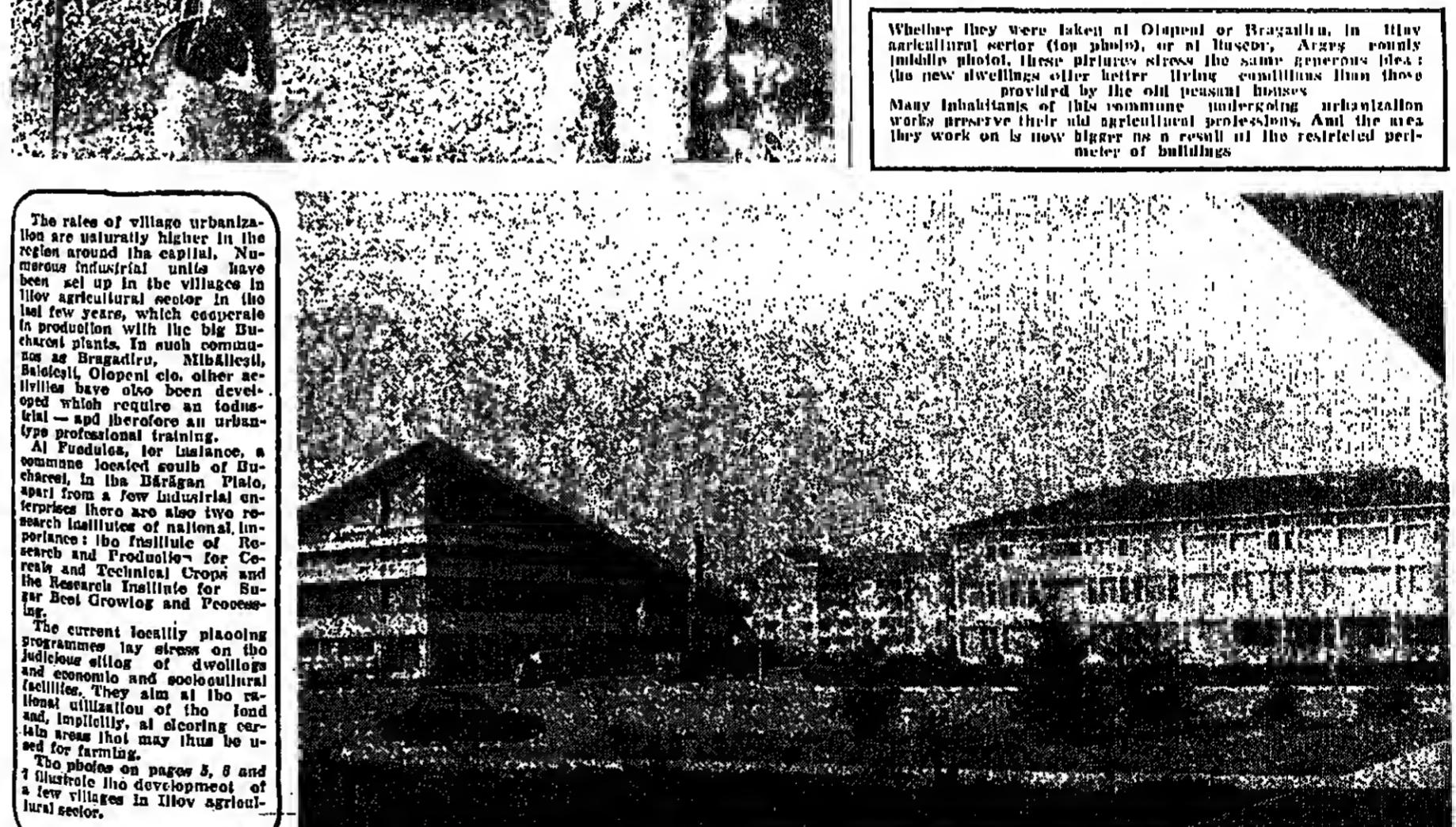
In Pojorâi commune, Dâmbovița county, several units have also opted for an architecture which moderately respects the old local traditions.

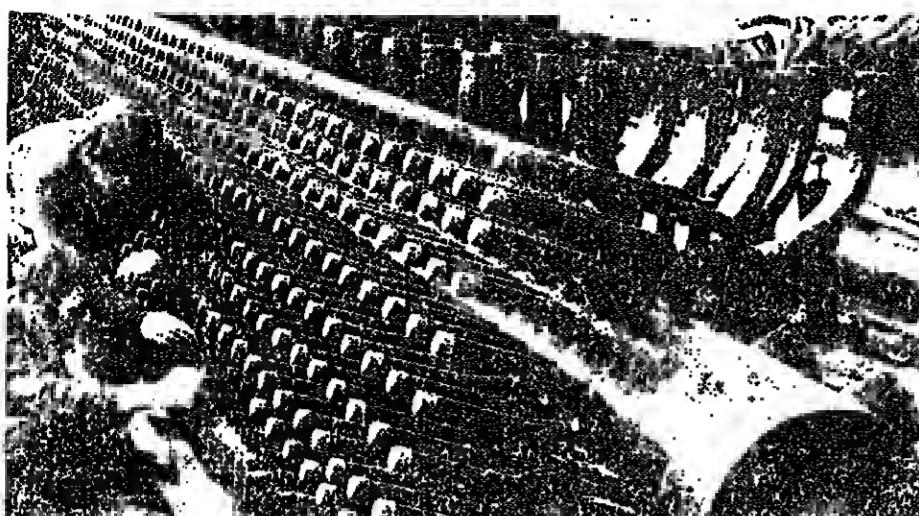
and social and cultural embellishments".

In most cases, planning sketches, especially those of rural centres, have already been taken up. But the existence of such sketches should not be understood as a rigid, correct plan. Clubolari stressed that "a town plan is defined as a continuous process of creation both in the long term and, implicitly, in selecting certain areas that may thus be used for farming".

The current locality planning programmes lay stress on the judicious siting of dwellings and economic and sociocultural facilities. They aim at the rational utilization of the land and, implicitly, at clearing certain areas that may thus be used for farming".

The photos on pages 5, 6 and 7 illustrate the development of a few villages in Ilfov agricultural sector.





## "ADMIR" IN THE MOUNTAINS

Recently, ADMIR has celebrated its tenth foundation anniversary. The initiative of selling it up belonged to geophysical engineer Nicolae Sălășeanu, brother of the well-known film artist and university professor Ion Sălășeanu. Daniel Sălășeanu ran ADMIR until 1931 when he stepped back to make room for young graduate engineer Mihail Alboiu, a renowned promoter of the Romanian journal movement. What is ADMIR? It is a Bucharest-based travel society which took the name and slightly changed emblem of an association with long-standing traditions which flourished at the turn of the century: Asociația Drumetăilor din Munții Iobăji al României (ADMIR) — the Association of Travellers to Romania's Beloved Mountains.

As part of its current programme, the circle proposed to revive some of the old traditions. There are ten types of activities undertaken by the circle: mountain tourism, thermal tourism, sea and river tourism, cultural, speleotourism, tourist orientation, cyclotourism, skiing, tourist walks, and cultural and educational activities.

On behalf of various funds the members of this circle have settled on many island rivers such as the Sănești, Strel, Dâmbovița, and Mureș.

Another factory of Vulcan enterprise, set up recently in two different industrial parks, specializes in thermal power stations. With its present output on existing plants 1,933 tons of steam per hour energy losses equalling the power stations of Hovland and Tureni. A 225-ton-steamer-per-hour unit which is in the thermal power station in Craiova municipality, just like numerous components for the nuclear-electric plant of Cernavoda, currently in an advanced stage of completion, are also being built here.

They have undertaken actions to perfect nature and the aesthetics of the landscape of a series of reserves of flowers and animals marking new tourist itineraries and routes recently discovered and introduced to the national tourist circuit.



## EDUCATING STUDENTS, TRAINING ROBOTS

Students and professors with the Electrical Engineering Faculty of the Craiova University authorized finalized themes of research, prepared by a series of industrial units on the basis of contracts. At the request of enterprises using mechanical handling systems, interdisciplinary teams of the above-mentioned faculty designed a type of automated line in two variants — ROL-1 and ROL-2 — for electropolishing driven by a robotized manipulator. The robot is equipped with five degrees of freedom, being able to require the work of a man working in three shifts. The new technology excludes any error during all stages of the functional cycle. An example of the constructive system, the automated line includes EPROM-type fixed structures, MC-18 computers, automated equipment belonging to the ECAHOM-88 family.

## FIRST

The Mining Enterprise of Lupeni, in the Jiu Valley, has solved, as a first time, the burning around on the spot, underground, of a mechanized complex machine built according to an original technology worked out and applied by the experts of the unit. Unlike other methods used which consisted of taking the machine above ground and re-inventing it at the new extraction face,

the time for setting the installation working again is reduced by more than 30 percent, the manufacturer cost, the manufacture cost by 80 percent, while costs are slashed to half. At the same time, the existing transportation ways can be used and no preparatory work is needed. The new technology will be applied in other mining units in areas having similar geological conditions.

## HIGH-PERFORMANCE EQUIPMENT

The Grinding Machine Enterprise (photo), one of the most prestigious in the "Dinu-Napoca" industrial complex, has held a central place in the growth of the Romanian economy over the last 20 years. Scores of machines equipped with a precision of world standards have been set up in all country districts. The Chinese and Japanese sources to some extent offer the special grinding machines.

## SAILORS ON THE WORLD'S OCEANS

After a foggy night with sirens howling along the coast to warn ships against getting too close to the shore and running into any possible collision, at the break of dawn I came across radiograms sent by Romanian ships sailing over the planetary ocean. In the offices of Navrom which look like a rush-hour news agency or a stock exchange where telephones and answering voices overlap each other in a dazzling roar, I went through a list of 64 ships making up our merchant fleet, characterized by international naval registers as one of the largest in the world. Among other things, I learned that Alexandria left Singapore for Constanta, loaded with "general merchandise". Boia de Aramă was sailing homeward from Gdańsk with coking coal, Bucătă was moored in the roadstead of Choggia port taking over a pack of rolled goods, Buzău was crossing the Ocean to Baltimore with a transport of containers, Biruină was gulping oil at Sidi Kerir, Călon was just passing through the Suez Canal with phosphates, Călmănești was stuffing its freight spaces with bauxite in the port of Bombay, Drăgășani was piling pipes in Constanța for Colombia. Focani was heading for Tokyo with a transport of rolled goods while Medgidie moored at Antwerp to deliver farm products. Please notice that all the Romanian ships crossing international waters bear names of Romanian localities, as if towns, communes and villages were prolonged into the world ocean like floating islands.

Several women and children were present at the meeting. "We called for help in the conditions of the salvages," said Capt. Gheorghe Popescu from the Open Farm 1934. Our ship沉没ed Monia with the necessary materials for the Birsel generator. In order to pump out sea water which had penetrated the engine room, immediately afterwards we started to the ship forward, with striking and to a human being in an extremely dangerous area on a bad weather, the supply of individual, human and material assistance during the towing operation, warning and avoiding other ships existing in that most round-the-clock vigil, etc.

In conditions of maximum safety, a crew of Romanian sailors performed the salvaging operation in keeping with set rules and procedures, materialized but extremely difficult manoeuvres, changing of course, material and moral preparation of the salvaged ship crew, repeated approach to the ship forward with striking and to a human being in a dry one. But on his return from the rescue operation, Capt. Gheorghe Popescu said more earnestly: "When we took the shipwrecked crew on board, they were hardly conscious. They had been sailing for 12 days in the searching sun with a handful of rice which would have been eaten by now. They had to live on the sea at that time but eventually reached the state when they had eaten at first from a life boat in Burma. Their commander, Monia, the Shaw, was fully worthy of our admiration for the way in which he had been able to persevere although he was faced with all kinds of difficulties. You, our dear Romanian friends, whom we shall never forget, were our chance", he said later, through the intermediary of the secretary of his country's embassy to Romania who had come aboard in Colombo port. By then they had recovered, were healthy and happy. We brought them aboard our ship, unable to stand, leaning against the walls of the cabin, looking like spectres, with their emaciated cheeks and scraggly hair, their deep-sunken eyes.

## A SHIP IS DRIFTING

Master mariner Jinga Sorin aboard the ship Drăgășani reported:

"Heading for Constanța, from Singapore, at 05:20 a.m. and 04:30 p.m. while we were crossing the Gulf of Bengal bridge officer Sergiu Ion announced me at about 12:10 p.m. that three sea mines had been drifting for two months and were feeding on the last remains of rice boiled in sea water. We headed for Colombo port."

The language used in a report

were accommodated aboard. The vessel, whose engine had broken down, had been pushed to the high seas by the currents and the waves. No help had been received in time. The sailors had been drifting for two months and were feeding on the last remains of rice boiled in sea water. We headed for Colombo port."

"When I checked the map, I found it strange that our craft should drift at about 220 sea miles from the coast. I decided immediately to manoeuvre the ship so as to get near the fisherman and gave orders to prepare the hauling of the ship."

"At about 13:10 p.m., in heavy-sea conditions making manoeuvring difficult, we managed to secure the fisherman which had left the boat and was drifting. Its engine broke down and having no other possibility of manoeuvring, with no water and food supplies."

"The crew and the craft were hoisted on board. Then the crew members were checked by ship physician Telega Mircea, and, in keeping with his instructions the regular medicine and food were given. The entire crew

## IN A FEW SECONDS

A few days ago, while heading for Gibrallar, the ship Burză, having a 55,000-ton displacement, with Cornelie Zălă and Silvia Măruță as midship officers, witnessed an incident which even in a movie would look unlikely to occur. At about 11:15 a.m. the above-mentioned officers noticed that a single-engine light aircraft was repeatedly circling over the ship swinging its wings — a sign that it was in distress. Master mariner Dumitru Dinescu reported that the third time the aircraft circled the ship was soon swallowed by the sea, but with the biplane we could see the survivors who had jumped from the plane just before it crashed. In a few minutes, three people, in a state of shock, were taken aboard and survived. Three Indians — the pilot, a passenger aged about 48 and his 14-year-old daughter. From what they said, we understood that while flying from Malta to Italy, something went wrong with the navigation instruments and the plane flew aimlessly until it ran out of fuel. "Our chance was the Romanian ship and her crew to whom we owe our lives and gratitude", the three survivors declared to the press later.

ADRIAN BOHOTARIU ■

Shipyards build big modern ships taking the Romanian exports to all continents and the latest developments towards world markets only promoted by Romania.

## TOWN PLANNING

Since the beginning of the year, the number of townships has increased by many apartment houses with over 800 flats, a figure almost double compared to the achievements recorded in the corresponding period of the first year of the ongoing quinquennium. This rate is due to the growth of townships, the result of the distribution of the white-scale use of prefabricated panels, adapting the more efficient constructive solutions. At present, the new city centre in the town of Fălticeni is almost ready.

Construction in Băile Herculane is rapidly rising to 450 new units of apartments in the south of the country this year. Other 1,100 apartments from this year's plan are in various stages of execution and will be soon given to their owners. Work should be made in the last 20 years, urban and rural localities in the county were enriched by 46,500 flats and numerous socio-cultural settlements of great interest. At present, more than 70 percent of the county's population live in new houses and apartments.

800 apartments and a series of socio-cultural facilities were built in the rural area of Mureș county in the last three years. This year, because of the stress laid on the investment and development policy of rural settlements, over 400 apartments will be raised in 22 localities where specialists of the local industry, engineers, physicians, teachers, etc. will live.

## A NEW TECHNOLOGICAL LINE

Vulcan plant in Băile Herculane has commissioned a new technological line for cooling steel parts and new lines for achieving moulds and cores through vacuum at the iron foundry. These new lines, leading to a substantial labour productivity growth in line with a faster programme pursued by the plant regarding the modernization of the heating system. In the town of Drăguș, Metalurgic Enterprise is likewise working on a steel mill which will supply the parts needed by the two plants not only at present, but also taking into account the prospects for their future growth. The site of the existing steel mill will be used for expanding the iron township, whose production will double.

Another factory of Vulcan enterprise, set up recently in two different industrial parks, specializes in thermal power stations. With its present output on existing plants 1,933 tons of steam per hour energy losses equalling the power stations of Hovland and Tureni. A 225-ton-steamer-per-hour unit which is in the thermal power station in Craiova municipality, just like numerous components for the nuclear-electric plant of Cernavoda, currently in an advanced stage of completion, are also being built here.

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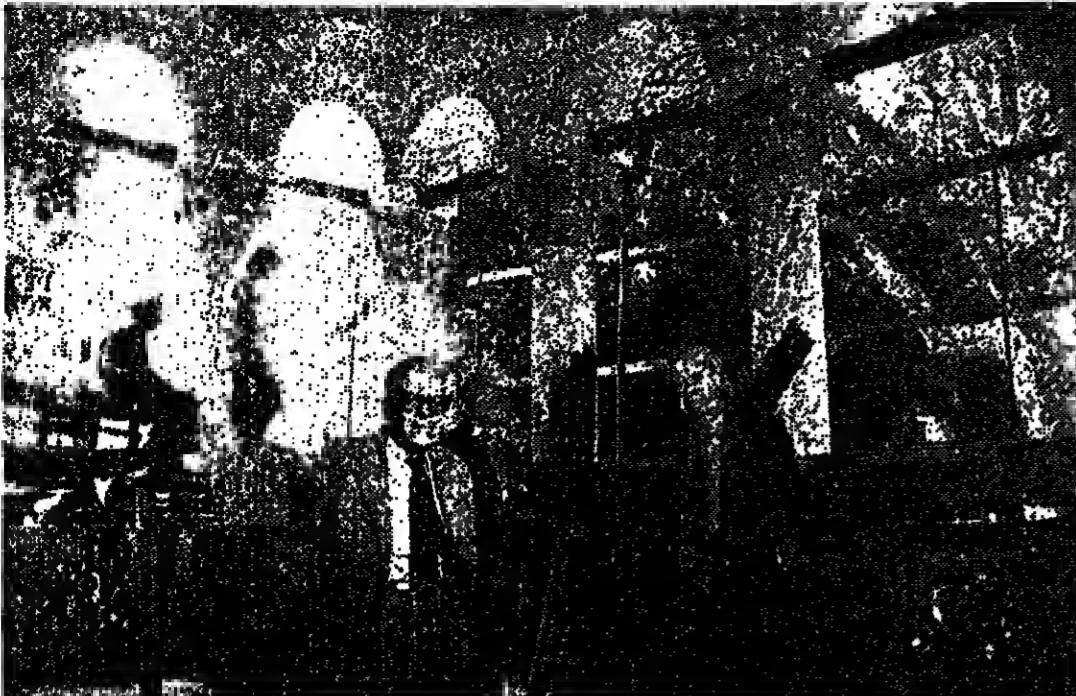
## SHIP BUILDING

The extension of automatic and semi-automatic welding in the process of mounting ship bodies, the application of the modular method to units for cargo engine compartments, the modernization of technologies and equipments, the better work organization in production flows, increased labour productivity by 14 percent at the Ship and Technological Equipment Building Enterprise in Tulcea this year.

The equipment in the above photo is a burr mill made by "Turbostar" Enterprise in Oradea. For the Arad Tool Enterprise, it will be used in a flexible line processing pistons for big motors.

## HIGH-PERFORMANCE EQUIPMENT

The Grinding Machine Enterprise (photo), one of the most prestigious in the "Dinu-Napoca" industrial complex, has held a central place in the growth of the Romanian economy over the last 20 years. Scores of machines equipped with a precision of world standards have been set up in all country districts. The Chinese and Japanese sources to some extent offer the special grinding machines.



## A LIFE DEVOTED TO OLD EDIFICES

There are architects whose talent, exceptional in some cases, is not expressed by new buildings, but by the restoration of old ones. This is the case of architect Stefan Bals. He has devoted more than 50 years to the strenuous work of restoring old Romanian architectural monuments seriously affected by the vicissitudes of history.

Born in 1902, Stefan Bals was first the student of the School of Architecture in Bucharest, then he studied the history of the art of building and decorating in Rome, accumulating a vast culture in the field. He was interested by medieval construction, especially those whose details or essential parts were affected by time: buildings destroyed by war explosions, fires or just eaten by winds and rains.

After 1920 he worked with the Historical Monuments Commission, an institution that had in view the research and preservation of the patrimony of old Romanian architecture and art. The actions of the commission were under the supervision of the prestigious historian Nicolae Iorga. Young Stefan Bals proved his qualities when he was entrusted with the restoration of two feudal monuments in Bucharest: the St. Elefterie Vechi and Cetățean churches. After restoration, the buildings recovered the purity of their initial forms and the elegance of sculpture and painting details.

Then followed tens of buildings whose initial drawing had been distorted by subsequent interventions. In the case of the powerful strengthened Neamț Citadel, the initial architectural style, proved with the original stone paintings and sculptures by Petru Musat, Moldavia's ruling prince (1374-1391), on a hardly accessible elevation, the castle's walls — 3 m thick and 20 m high — survived the siege of Ottoman sultan Mohammed II. In 1718 the Turks razed it. After restoration, the original drawings were followed by restoration and consolidation works headed by Stefan Bals.

Between 1960-1975 he participated in the ample restoration works of Horezu monastery complex, the most valuable ensemble of Brâncovenesc architecture.



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Between 1960-1975 he participated in the ample restoration works of Horezu monastery complex, the most valuable ensemble of Brâncovenesc architecture.

O. GHEORGHE ■

## A FUTURE FOR THE PAST

Biserica Neagră (the Black Church) of Brașov, a Gothic-style edifice, started being raised in 1383, on the site of a Romanesque church of the early 13th century. According to documents, the construction lasted until 1477. The architecture of the building reminds one of the St. Sebasius church in Nuremberg and St. Vitus in Prague. Of the two towers initially designed, it was only the southern one, 60 m high, that was built. Three bells were mounted to this tower, one of which weighs 6,300 kg, being the biggest in Romania.

How come one account for the name of the church? The great fire which swept Brașov in 1868 also affected the church. The smoke and the flames blackened the walls, but could not destroy the building. Subsequently, the church was renovated and restored on several occasions. Our magazine has written about this before.

To add now is the fact that professor Hans Eckart-Schleiden has been regularly giving organ concerts (about 50 yearly) at Biserica Neagră since 1986, when he was a student at the Brașov Conservatory.

In fact, in summer when Brașov plays host to crowds of tourists, organ concerts are arranged. Anyone attending such a concert can notice the remarkable sonority of the Brașov organ. This is only natural if we think that the organ at Biserica Neagră is one of the biggest in southeastern Europe. It has some 4,000 pipes and was built over 150-160 years by master Blasius of Berlin.

Biserica Neagră will soon be in the focus again through the translation paper to be delivered by student Dan Jenei, of the Brașov University, dealing with "The Biserica Neagră Building Site in the 14th-15th

## OLYMPIC TRADITIONS

A steady and visible presence on the Olympic scene, Romania will enter this year too the compelling of the most important world sports event hosted by the tradition and creditable record. This record, built up by the Romanian Olympians' efforts throughout nearly nine decades, is the main argument that makes Romania one of the strongest contenders for this year's Olympic medals.

The first time a Romanian was elected to the International Olympic Committee was in 1899, while in 1900 the Paris Games (the second modern Games) saw the first Olympic participant, a Romanian sportsperson, in the skeet shooting. But, a true

success came in 1908, when Ion Sîrba (shooting).

Among the Romanian sportspersons who won the glory of Olympic medals we present (above) Ionela Dănilă (high jump)



## ROMANIA

Among the Romanian sportspersons who won the glory of Olympic medals we present (above) Ionela Dănilă (high jump) and Ion Sîrba (shooting).

Olympic debut was made in 1924, in Paris too, where the above-mentioned record was inaugurated by bronze medal that went to the Romanian rugby union side. This time, Romania was represented by a full delegation, the members of the Romanian Olympic Committee set up in 1911 (the 22nd Olympic committee). It is perhaps interesting to mention that the father of the modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was a constant friend of this country and a founder member (1912) of the Franco-Romanian Friendship Association.

Sixty years later, Romania's medal record has reached the impressive total of 175 medals, of which 48 gold, 52 silver and 75 bronze. The most important contributions to this spectacular record — and this will be shown in a short account regarding the Romanian entries to the Olympics — were made by wrestling — 39 medals (of which 8 gold), fencing — 29 (9), gymnastics — 27 (10), athletics — 22 (8), boxing — 18 (1), swimming — 13 (7), shooting — 11 (6), fencing and weightlifting — 8 each.

A number of Romanian sportspersons earned a place in the gallery of Olympic heroes in the course of time. We shall only mention a few names that by themselves would brilliantly illustrate the history of the Olympics, especially after the Second World War: Nadia Comăneci, the gymnast who dominated the 1976 edition by her personality and charm, twice Olympic high jump champion Ionela Dănilă, who set no fewer than 11 world records; Olympic discus champion Ildu Manoliu, who boasts the longest distance of Olympic presence in site; Ion Sîrba, the first Romanian Olympic champion (shooting, pistol, 1952); Ivan Palazichin, the greatest canoeist of all time, who has to his credit 31 medals won in numerous international contests; Viorica Visocopescu, high jump champion and world record holder; and Nicolae Lăzăre, the first Romanian Olympic champion.

LUCIAN OPREA ■



## THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

In the European furniture market, Romanian enterprises have won a solid prestige. Their products offered — renewed year by year — meet the visitors' and buyers' approvals at all international fairs. They stand out by their quality, resistance and design. In keeping with the latest fashion, they hold a position in one of the big specialized enterprises 1 IPL Zalău.

## ELECTRIC CELLS AGAINST DUST

The production of the first electric coil with total protection against dust was concluded at the Electric Cell Enterprise in Băilești. They are equipped with switches of 1,000 and 2,000 A and are meant for electric power plants based on coal. In spite of the programme of organization improvement, production and technological process modernization, due

introduction in exploitation of these products contributes, on one hand to the growth by 15 million ton of the enterprise's physical output, the reduction by more than a million of material expenditures. The new coils increase the reliability and security of exploitation of power installations functioning in thermal power plants.

Electric coils with total protection against dust were developed at the Electric Cell Enterprise in Băilești.

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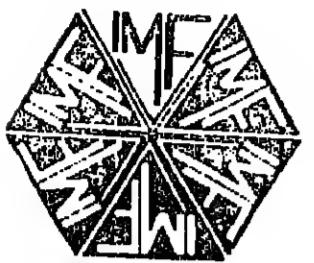
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### YOU CANNOT PRODUCE WELL UNLESS YOU CONTROL!

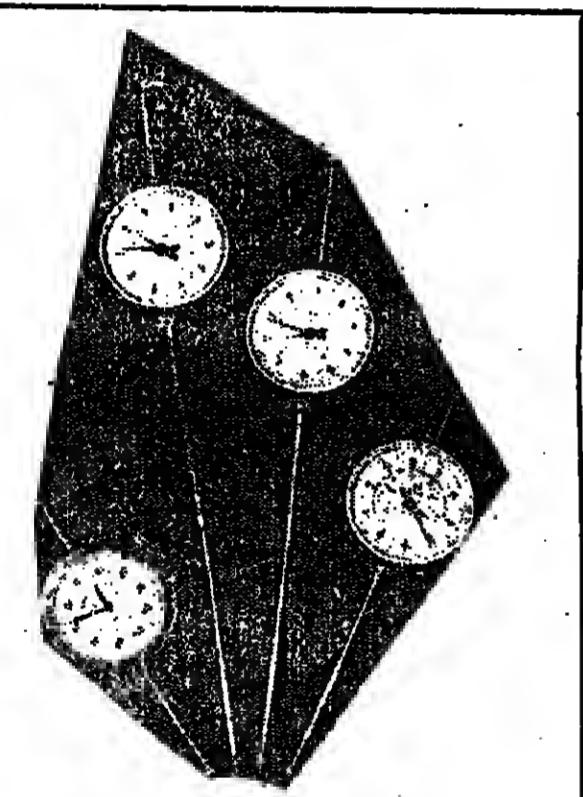
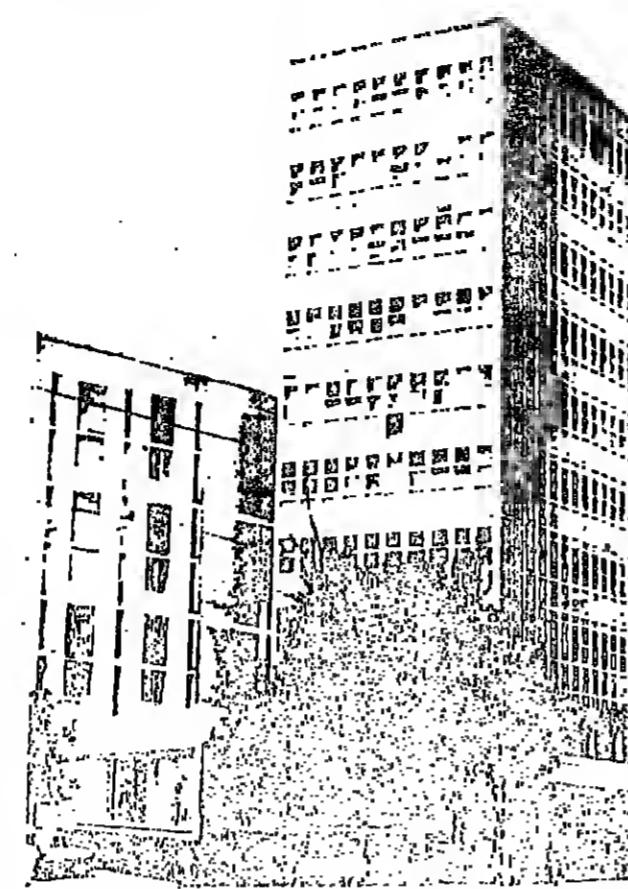
If, generally speaking, "man is the measure of all things" as Protagoras put it, we must stress that the quality of your products and the productivity of your labour are strictly conditioned by the use of MEASURING AND CONTROL APPARATUS.

The past- or in-process sizing of your products supplies you the information through which you can become EFFICIENT as a producer.

It is this efficiency (viz. quality, producti-

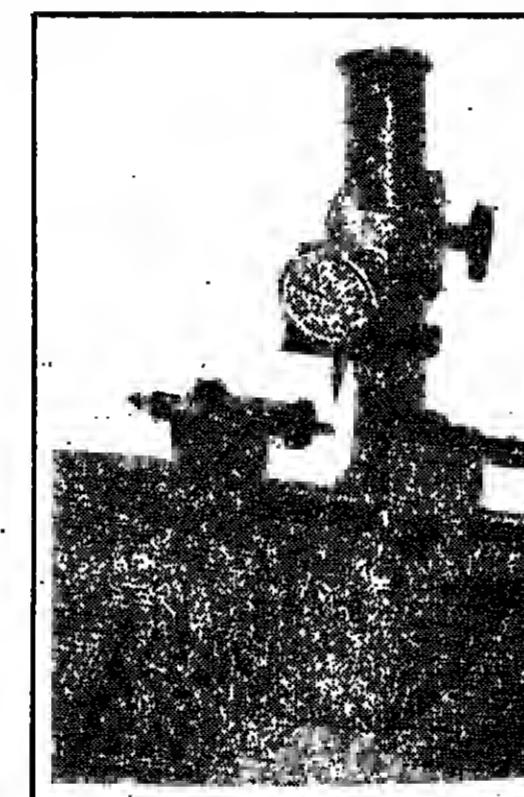
vity, competitiveness) that the Fine Mechanics Enterprise (IMF) of Bucharest has in mind when offering its beneficiaries :

- measuring and control apparatus for lengths, pressures, temperatures, discharges, times and speeds ;
- special tools (diamond and sinter-carbide metal tools), holders, high-accuracy and fineness devices and dies, having a high degree of productivity and durability.



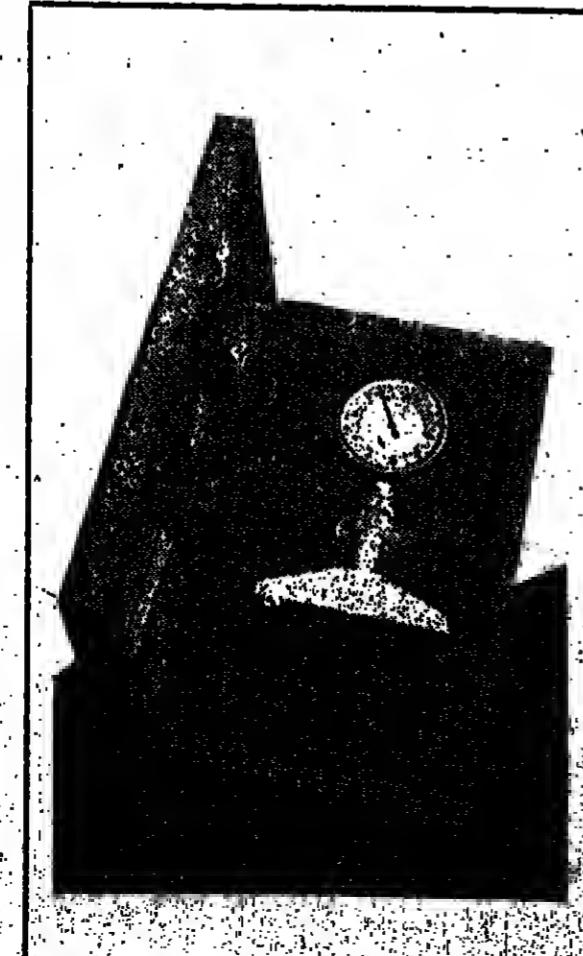
### MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS

- dial gauges ● bore dial gauges ● gear measuring instruments ; ● threaded conic gauges for the oil industry.
- circular dial snap gauges ● gear pitch-error and gear-tooth-thickness measuring instruments ● reading ball-gauges ; optical read-out devices and rules.



### IN- AND POST-PROCESS SIZING GAUGES

- They are built according to modern principles, with pneumatic inductive, piezoelectric transducers, whose signals are processed and displayed analogically or numerically in modular-type electronic units :
- pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — SUPERJET ● pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — ELSUPERJET
- post-process sizing gauge with electric contacts ● inductive electronic post-process sizing gauge ● roughness measuring post-process sizing gauge ; smoothness measuring gauge (electronic levels).
- In-process sizing gauge for continuous exterior cylinder surfaces with one and two measuring points ● for continuous exterior surfaces and for continuous interior cylinder surfaces with two measuring points ● in-process sizing gauge for centreless grinding machines ● In-process sizing gauge for exterior diameters of narrow surfaces ● copying systems mounted on machine tools for processing through copying after a pattern.



### AUTOMATION ELEMENTS AND MECHANISMS

- Programmers ● electromechanical impulse counters ● programme control for automatic washing machines ● discharge counters with oval wheels ● electromechanical tachographs for motor vehicles ● complex speed measuring installations for locomotives and subways.

### FOR PRESSURE INDUSTRIAL CLOCK-TYPE APPARATUS, INSTALLATIONS AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

This apparatus family includes pressure switches and thermostats. They are installed in the automation of starting and stopping installations using fluids. When temperature and pressure must be monitored within certain pre-determined limits, pressure switches and thermostats are made by the Fine Mechanics Enterprise in a wide variety according to the freezing and type of insulators they are mounted on, and the conditions of the environment.

## REMEMBER THE IMF TRADEMARK



### SINTER-CARBIDE METAL PRODUCTS

The main groups of products bearing the "CARMESSIN" mark — which are the object of the Bucharest Fine Mechanics Enterprise's production programme — are the following : sinter-carbide metal brazable tips and inserts for metal cutting ; sinter-carbide metal inserts for mining tools ; sinter-carbide metal inserts specific to the wood industry, building materials and extraction industry ; products for drilling installations ; dies for screws and nuts ; dies for roll bearings ; other types of products upon the foreign partners' demand.

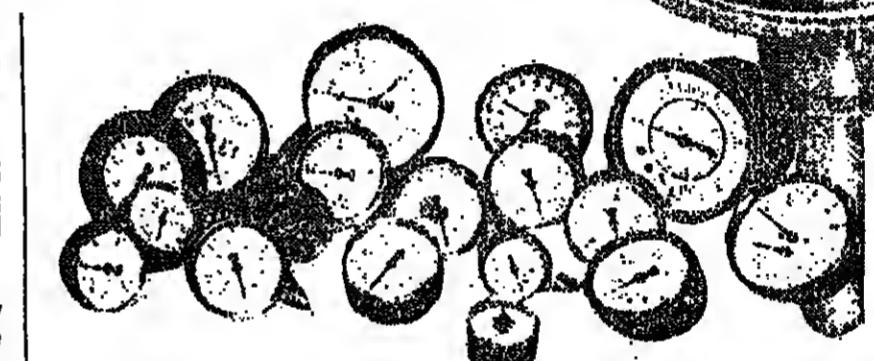
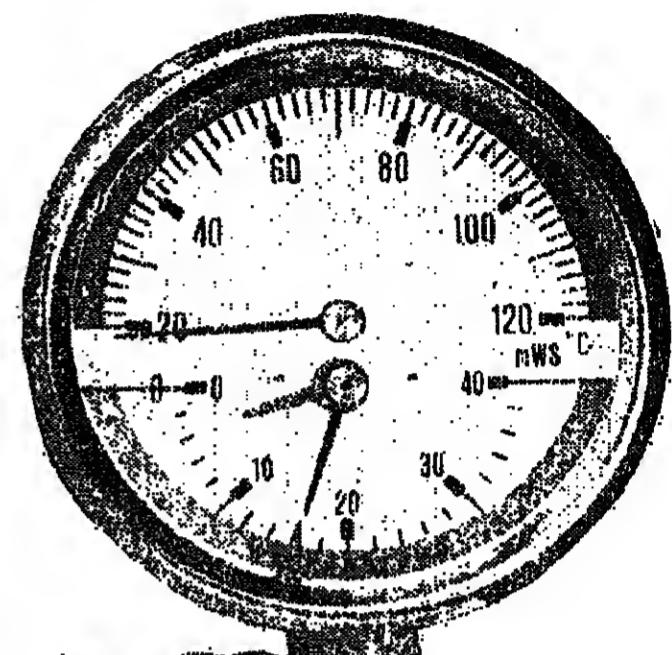
According to the concrete destination indicated by the end user, these products are executed out of the PKMG groups of carbide metal powder, after ISO international standards or according to other requirements specified in the order.

In order to increase the durability and performances of the sinter-carbide metal inserts, the method is applied of coating them with extra-hard layers of titanium carbide, giving the inserts an increased durability of up to 300 percent, as compared to the normal execution.



### PRESSURE GAUGES

Through the great diversity resulting from constructive variants based on measuring limits, accuracy, diameter, connection and scale type, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise can satisfy the most exigent demands of its clients (standard pressure gauges or of special construction, upon demand). There are : ● general use industrial manometers ● vibration-proof manometers ● corrosion-proof manometers ● capsule-manometers ● double-indication manometers ● manometers-thermometers.



### DIAMOND TOOLS

The processing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, of sinter-carbide metal, stone, concrete, ceramic and glass — through modern methods — calls for the use of diamond tools on an ever larger scale.  
The manufacturing programme of this kind of tools is achieved at IMF on the basis of the licence purchased from WINTER firm of West Germany and is currently in full swing as a result of the growing demand. It comprises the following more important groups :  
— diamond mills with metallic or resi-

nous binder of various shapes and sizes, with cubic boron nitride.

— diamond tools for construction-material processing

— diamond tools with galvanic binder

— honing diamond blades

— diamond pastes

— diamond tools for trimming and shaping abrasive stones

— chambering tools with extra-hard materials from diamond polycrystals or cubic boron nitride

— diamond drawing dies.

### AND THE EXACT TIME

WHICH YOU CAN LEARN AT ANY MOMENT BY LOOKING AT THE DIAL OF THE WATCH WHOSE TRADEMARK OREX IS A GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY. BUILT IN SEVERAL HUNDRED MODELS BY IMF, THE WATCHES — MECHANIC OR QUARTZ-BASED ANALOG — MEET THE FINENESS OF YOUR AESTHETIC TASTE AND GIVE YOU THE EXACT TIME.

**MANUFACTURER:**  
**THE FINE MECHANICS  
ENTERPRISE**

ROMANIA • BUCHAREST • 9-19 POPA LAZAR ST.  
PHONE 35 00 00/290 • TELEX 11 583

**EXPORTER:**



electroexportimport  
ROMANIA • BUCHAREST • 216 VICTORIEI AVE.  
PHONE 50 28 70 • TELEX 11 388